

THE PRINCE ALBERT TIMES AND SASKATCHEWAN REVIEW.

VOL. I. NO. 6.

PRINCE ALBERT, N. W. T., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1882.

\$2 50 A YEAR.

THE PRINCE ALBERT TIMES

AND
SASKATCHEWAN REVIEW

PUBLISHED BY

SPINK & MAVEETY.

E. A. SPINK. J. D. MAVEETY.

AT THEIR OFFICE

PRINCE ALBERT, N. W. T.

TERMS: \$25 per annum in advance
single copies, 10 cents each.

Advertisements for space for a
certain time, will be charged payable
monthly as follows:

1 MONTH	2 MONTHS	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	1 YEAR
One column, 25 lines, \$2.50	4.00	6.00	10.00	18.00
Half column, 12 lines, 1.25	2.00	3.00	5.00	9.00
Quarter column, 6 lines, .60	1.00	1.50	2.50	4.50
Twenty-five lines, .50	.80	1.20	2.00	3.50
10 lines, .20	.40	.60	1.00	1.80

Professional cards, \$10 per annum payable
monthly.

The above rates apply only to regular, com-
mercial advertisements and not to notices,
entertainments, notices, meetings, or
any kind of a transitory nature. Transient
advertisements, \$1 per line first insertion,
and each subsequent insertion at 50c.

In no case will space be inserted in this
paper, unless local, bona fide, and in
our only rates are advertised.

All letters to be addressed to the Proprietors.

SPINK & MAVEETY, Proprietors.

FITZGERALD COCHRANE, Editor.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

MacArthur & Knowles,

Prince Albert, N.W.T.

Transact General Banking Business.

Interest allowed on deposits.

Notes Discounted.

Drafts issued on Winnipeg, Brandon and
Edmonton.

Collecting undertaken and promptly at-
tended to.

Bankers—Merchants' Bank of Canada.

MOFFAT & CALDWELL, BANKERS.

Stock and Real Estate Brokers, 41
Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. Deposits re-
ceived. Notes Discounted. Exchange

Stocks, Mortgages and Debentures bought
and sold. Loans Negotiated. Collections
made. City and Town Lots and Farm Lands
bought and sold on Commission.

FITZGERALD COCHRANE.

Enrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Convey-
ancer, Real Estate Agent.

OFFICE OF PRINCE ALBERT TIMES OFFICE.

PRINCE ALBERT N. W. T.

McLEAN & WATSON.

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Etc.

PRINCE ALBERT N. W. T.

W. A. McLEAN. GEO. A. WATSON.

Master in Chancery, Co. of Bruce, Ont.

S. C. ELLIOT.

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc.

PRINCE ALBERT N. W. T.

WILLIAM V. MACLISE.

Barrister, Notary, Etc.

RIVER STREET - PRINCE ALBERT

W. R. GUNN, B.A.

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer

Notary Public, Etc.

PRINCE ALBERT N. W. T.

DR. A. STACKHOUSE.

DENTIST.

Over A. L. Ashdown's Store.

E. FLOOD & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Real Estate, Insurance and
Financial Agents.

Deposits received on all points in the Dominion.
Returns of Collections promptly made.
Letters of introduction on stock deposits.
Refer to—Special Bank, Ontario Bank,
Bank of Montreal.

Office in new building, one door west of
J. C. Ford's, Solicitor.

PRINCE ALBERT N. W. T.

MAHAFFY & CLINKSKILL.

GENERAL DEALERS.

MAHON BAKER, Prince Albert, N. W. T.

Cash Paid for Grain.

TRY

HUGH McDUGALL'S

BREAD!

100 PER CENT. LOAF.

Cakes and Pastry Made to Order.

HUGH McDUGALL.

East End Bakery.

THE ECHO HOUSE.

QU'APPELLE.

The favorite resort of all visitors to the
beautiful Valley of the Qu'Appelle.

Good accommodation. The only frame
hotel in the Valley.

Terms moderate.

JUST RECEIVED

Two and three light

CHANDELIERS,

TABLE and

BRACKET LAMPS.

LANTERNS.

SLEIGH BELLS and

COAL OIL

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Repairing Promptly Attended to

T J AGNEW

Real Estate

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS

CENTRALLY SITUATED IN

PRINCE ALBERT

And suitable for business purposes or private
residence.

For further particulars apply by letter or
otherwise to the undersigned.

C. MAIR,

P. O. DRAWER R.

PRINCE ALBERT, N. W. T.

DIVINE WORSHIP IN THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Every Sabbath Evening at 7 o'clock.
Morning service every alternate Sabbath
at 11 o'clock.

Service of song and prayer every Wednesday
evening.

Sunday School at 10 o'clock.

"Come to Jesus."

PRINCE ALBERT

BAKERY.

I beg to announce to my customers and
the public generally, that I have secured
their patronage for the last ten months, and
hoping that they will patronize me for the
future, that I am prepared to give satisfaction
and take orders at the shortest notice.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND

BREAD,

CAKES,

PIES.

And other things too numerous to mention.

All orders promptly attended to, and charges
reasonable.

Highest cash price paid for Flour, Wheat,
Butter, Eggs and Potatoes.

W. R. BELL.

WAREHOUSING

AT

FOUR QU'APPELLE.

The undersigned having ample accom-
modation, are prepared to receive goods at
Capital station (Tray) and freight to and store
them at Fort Qu'Appelle until sent forth at
reasonable rates.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

Will save the excessive charges for storage
at the track, owing to lack of accommoda-
tion. Personal attention by members of the
firm in receiving goods in stock.

GRUNDY BROS. & CO.

PORT QU'APPELLE.

GEO. D. NORTHCRAVES,

Watchmaker and Jeweller.

141 T. N. Campbell's New Store

A LARGE STOCK OF

Watches.

Clocks and

Jewellery

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Repairing Promptly Attended to

BLACKSMITHING

Horseshoeing,

Carriage Re-

pairing and

Sleigh Ironing

Jobbing of all kinds done on the shortest
notice.

IRON FOR SALE.

CHESTER THOMPSON,

PRINCE ALBERT, N. W. T.

Caledonian Restaurant

OPPOSITE THE H. B. MILL.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.

IN CONNECTION

GEO. A. MILLER. H. A. MAIR.

PROPRIETORS.

WINNIPEG TO PRINCE ALBERT.

BY LAND AND WATER.

A Chapter of Delays and Accidents by
Flood and Wind.

No. VI.

PRINCE ALBERT TIMES Correspondent.

We proceeded on our stage to the salt
plains in our conveyance comfortably
enough until towards evening we met
with a mishap which delayed us for some
time, and made us very late in reaching
our camping ground. In taking a short
cut to avoid a bad bit of trail we got
completely mired in a slough. The shaft
horses went down in the mud up to their
hanches, and the wagon sank in it over
the axle. No exertion of the driver
could get the "ones to move the wagon."

In fact the poor horses could get no foot-
ing at all. At one time the whole force
were down together floundering in the
mire, until at last the shaft horses gave it
up altogether and sat down quietly and
surveyed the situation, which certainly
was rather a dismal one, the chances
being that we would have to camp out all
night in the slough.

Finally the driver
had to unload the wagon partially, while
the horses with the lightened load man-
aged to struggle through to dry land.

Late at night we reached the hut where
we were to pass the night, about half way
across the plains. We slept on hay and
blankets—a very comfortable bed and
next morning, 21st October, made an
early start for Humboldt, about forty-five
miles distant. This portion of the trail
abounds in badger holes, some of which
are six or eight feet deep and very dan-
gerous to horses. One of ours slipped
into one of them and nearly broke his leg.

We arrived at Humboldt, about ninety
miles from Prince Albert, at dusk. There
is a telegraph station here, and the line is
in working order to Battleford and Ed-
monton, but to the east the line has
not been working for six months.

It seems strange that the telegraph should
not keep up this line, but that is the way
building a line from Battleford to Prince
Albert, which in the spring will be extended to
Prince Albert, the people of which place
are, in fact, a sufficient sum to pur-
chase the poles the Government to
equip and maintain the line. This will
be a great boon to Prince Albert, for at
present it is out of all communication
with the outside world for three
weeks at a time, and dynamos might
disappear and governments fall to pieces
and we would be none the wiser until
once in three weeks, mail comes along.

For some distance before we reached
Humboldt we saw abundant evidence of
the ravages of the prairie fires, which for
miles had burnt up all the grass. In
fact the station itself had a narrow escape
from destruction. The men had to turn
out and "gunnybag" the fire, as they
call it, beat it out with bags.

The telegraph operator, Mr. Lyndenburg, lost
all his stock of hay. These fires are gen-
erally caused by the carelessness of team
sters and other travellers, who do not
take the trouble to extinguish their camp
fires when leaving. There is a heavy
penalty of \$200 for setting fire to the
prairie, which should be strictly enforced,
as the results are very serious, teamsters
and all having found it very difficult to
get fodder enough for their cattle.

The nights were now getting much colder
than the days, and the ice in the ponds was
getting thicker each morning. At Humboldt station we were
very hospitably treated by Mr. Lynden-
burg, and his assistants, who gave up
their sleeping room for us. On Sun-
day morning (Oct. 22) another fine day,
we started early, and after making about
forty miles, camped for the night on the
plains. The count now appeared very
bright in the north east, about four
o'clock in the morning, it seemed more
larger and more luminous than the one of
last night. On Monday, our second day out
on the plains, we started for Duck Lake,
which is about fifty miles from Prince
Albert, and now as our journey, "as
drawing to a close, we began to count the
days and the miles impatiently. All
along the trail we saw hundreds of
prairie chickens and black ducks, which
were tantalizingly tame, seeming to know
we had no gun. They would have made
a very acceptable addition to our bill of
fare, as they appeared to be in good con-
dition, but it was not to be, all we could

do was to grin and bear it. The scenery
was not becoming a little more varied,
the prairie more hilly and undulating,
interspersed with chains of small lakes,
and clumps of poplar trees, a pleasant
change of the irritating monotony of
the boundless plains, which became very
tiresome to the eye. We reached Duck
Lake late in the evening, where we found
very comfortable quarters, and a substan-
tial well cooked supper, at Mrs. Beaupre's
to which we did ample justice. There is
nothing like crossing the plains to give
one an appetite. By this time I could
have done justice to a dish of pemican,
or even to the Indian luxury of baked
dog. On Tuesday (24th Oct.) we had only
about thirty miles to go, about twenty-five miles
to Cameron's, where we reached about
three o'clock in the afternoon. We had
ample time to reach Prince Albert (twenty
four miles) that day, but the drivers are
in the habit of staying here over night, so
as to arrive in Prince Albert early on the
following day. Here I left my party, as
I was very anxious to get on to Prince
Albert, where the Court was sitting, as
soon as possible. I therefore hired a con-
veyance, and drove over that night and
arrived at Prince Albert on Wednesday
morning, (Oct. 25) about a couple of hours
before daylight. This was the ninth day
since we left Capelle, the whole distance
being about 290 miles. I was not at all
sorry when I reached my journey's end,
although we were highly favored with
the weather, yet the season was getting
late, and the traveller was liable at any
time to be caught in a snowstorm. I
forgot to mention my first glimpse of the
South Saskatchewan River, which was
about thirty-six miles from Prince Albert.
The scenery as you approach the South
Branch, as it is called, is very fine. The
banks of the river on the south side are
very precipitous, while on the north the
land is flat. At Battleford the crossing
is a ferry which is crossed in a scow,
pulled by half-breeds. Here we found a
large number of teamsters' carts waiting
to cross the river. Some of the
drivers had been three weeks on the road,
and were already ready to reach Prince Albert,
nearly seven weeks after leaving Capelle.

And now that my trip is ended, and
my journey's over for the present at all
events, I will say good bye to such of
your readers as have had the patience to
follow me in my wayward wanderings by
land and water in search of this pretty,
little town of Prince Albert, where I ex-
pect to take up my abode for some time
to come.

P. C.

Prince Albert, N.W.T., Dec. 5th 1882.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We have made arrangements to have
papers at T. J. Agnew's hardware store,
the Post Office, T. N. Campbell's news
store and Mackley & Co's dry goods
store. Those living near any of the
above mentioned places will find their
papers there. Also at this office.

MARKET PRICES.

The following are the market prices:
Butter, 15 cents per lb. Fresh Pork,
20 to 25 cents per lb. Eggs, 50 cents per
dozen, very scarce. Butter, 50 to 60 cents
per lb. Potatoes, 81 per bushel, Turnips,
81 per bushel, Wheat, 81.25 to 81.50 per
bushel, Oats, 81 to 81.25 per bushel, Bar-
ley, 81 per bushel, Flour, XXXX 85.50
to 86, XXX, 81.50 to 81 per sack of 95
lb., Oatmeal, 20 cents per lb.

Buy a Houtman piano, and make
home agreeable and pleasant.

The merchants have an extraordinary
large stock for this season's business. In
fact the largest ever known.

The Times is circulated all through
the east, therefore it is a good sheet for
merchants to advertise their business in.

We understand that Mr. Hyster Reid
Indian Agent at Battleford, has been
promoted to be Assistant Commissioner
and will reside in Regina. It is proposed
to add Battleford to this District, and the
whole is to be placed under the charge of
Mr. Reid the present Indian Agent, who
has been residing at Carlton for some
years but lately has moved to Prince
Albert, also that Col. Herchmer the
popular and efficient Commander of the
Mounted Police Force in the Saskatche-
wan District has been promoted, and
will shortly take up his abode in the new
capital.

THE PRINCE ALBERT TIMES.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1882

OUR WANTS AND WISHES.

We publish to day a memorial, presented to Sir John Macdonald, at Ottawa last spring, on behalf of the people of Prince Albert, which was prepared, at his special request, by two of our most prominent residents. It is well known that the gentlemen who presented this memorial, are not unfriendly to the present administration, but the contrary, and that therefore, it is not conceived in a hostile spirit, but simply embodies the opinions of men of experience in the North West, and who are thoroughly conversant with its wants and its wishes. A reply was promised, but like many another remonstrance from Manitoba and the Territories, the memorial was probably docketed, and it is now considered right to publish it. Although the memorial alludes to provincial organization, as one means of cure for the evils which afflict us, it does not refer in that connection to the transference of the public lands to the proposed new provinces. But with this exception it covers, we think, almost the entire ground of complaint, and had the discreet and just policy, which it indicates, been carried out, the disaster which befel the administration at the late general elections in Manitoba might have been less severe. The same complaint with regard to the delay in issuing patents to occupants entitled to them by residence, and improvement, exists there as it does here: and had the Act, which was introduced at the last Session of the Dominion Parliament to remedy this injustice not been withdrawn at the eleventh hour, and some pledges been given as to the public lands, a serious defeat might have been converted into a crowning victory. For in Manitoba as in the North West Territories it is not party that is considered first, but the public interests.

If injustice is done, if right measures are delayed, the people seek expression of their disappointment and indignation, at the poles by a negative vote. It is not that they are in love with the former administration, but that they are bent upon having justice done to this country. This is a distinction which may seem very nice, and possibly unintelligible to the eastern mind, but it is a well understood one here. No one who has experience of this country, forgets for a single instant the dreary period which elapsed between the fall of the Macdonald administration in 1873, and that of the Mackenzie Government in 1878—the administration which came in with the potato bug in the east, and with the locust in the west. No one forgets that trying time, when the poor farmers of Manitoba, driven to despair by the repeated destruction of their crops, sought relief from the Dominion Government, and were compelled to give mortgages in security for the pittance which was granted them with a grudge. No one forgets the profound apathy and inertia of that administration in all enterprises of practical utility in the North West, its vast expenditure in unmeaning and useless surveys, (enough and more than enough to have built a railway from Winnipeg to the Saskatchewan) its palpable jobs, its favoritism, its espionage. No one forgets the feeling which prevailed in Manitoba over these matters amounting almost to vindictiveness, and which was rapidly hurrying her into rebellion, a feeling inflamed as well by the extreme insolence with which every remonstrance from the people was received. We well re-

member (when matters in Manitoba were almost at a crisis), a visit paid to Ottawa by a life long supporter of the liberal party in Ontario, and an old personal friend of the Premier. He had lived for several years in the North West and knew that things were askew, so he determined to go down and put them right. Mr. Mackenzie "kent" what he "kent" and he "kent" what Mr. Mackenzie "kent" and receive him with open arms, and "tumble" to his experienced opinions at once. To his utter bewilderment, however, he discovered upon his arrival at the Capital that he could not even get an interview with the great man. Chaffing with wounded amour propre, he paced the corridors day after day, and after repeated messages was at length ushered into a green room where he found the Premier, deep in a mass of dreary detail which could well have been left to one of his clerks. Looking up at last he asked his old friend what he wanted, and was told that he (the friend) had come down to tell him that things were going to the bad in Manitoba. "Stop," said the Premier, "I know more about Manitoba than you do. I don't want to hear about Manitoba. I don't care that (snapping his fingers) for Manitoba." And this was the spirit which animated that undoubtedly able and honorable man. Mr. Mackenzie is a man whom we highly respect, who has done good work in his day for Ontario, but, who, shortsighted and ill-advised would do nothing for the North West. Does this shortsightedness afflict the existing administration? We think to some extent it does, or the people of the North West would not complain. We are not in the least of course to the problem, which has been solved, in railway enterprise. A similar undertaking has been hurried on with unexampled rapidity, and will unquestionably be completed within the stipulated time. It is true this is hampered with condition, merciless to the Industrial interests of this country. Yet it is a present boon to the whole North West, and it is not of this matter that our people immediately complain. The communities of the North West Territories are rapidly increasing, and every interest is swelling and enlarging, and yet there is no internal organization to provide for the necessities of the times. This state of things is plainly set forth in the memorial, which we publish to day, and the wonder is not so much that such a condition exists, but that the powers that be allow it to exist. The desire and determination of the North West people is to have provincial organization, with like privileges, and under conditions co-equal with those of the other provinces. Nothing short of this will satisfy them. We do not want subsidies, or capitulation allowances. We want provincial autonomy and the control of our public lands. Now we think that it is in this matter that we come into collision with eastern opinion. We believe that Sir John and his Cabinet are alive to the necessity of concession in these great matters: but he has behind him, all the narrow-mindedness of the Eastern Provinces. Go where we may, in Ontario particularly (the mother and step-mother too of Provinces) we meet with the threadbare statement, that the North West is a purchase the property of the Eastern Provinces and to be handled by them in their own interest and independently of the feelings and interests of its inhabitants. It would be easy to demolish this absurd position had we space to do so. There is one sovereign argument,

however, that may be easily and briefly stated, and that is, that the people of Manitoba and the North West Territories will not submit to it. This is an argument which even children in the east can understand. Why the people of the Eastern Provinces should take the unreasonably selfish view they do, is a thing which passes the North West understanding. Why should they arouse antagonistic feeling in this country, which it may be difficult to allay? They have sent and are sending their sons and daughters here by thousands, and already a thin layer of Canadians has been spread over the whole North West to leave all that follow, and to a man they are opposed to this view, though full of loyalty and affection for the Dominion. Is it an inspiring spectacle to see year after year, Provincial deputations arrive in Ottawa, and entreat the Legislature for a little more subsidy, and yet this is the state of things in Manitoba and may be before long in the Territories. We believe, however, that wiser counsels will prevail, and that one of the greatest of living statesmen will be our champion in the future as he has been in the past. We shall then show that although our patience has been racked almost to the snapping point, the people of Manitoba and the North West are not incapable of gratitude; not the virtue which Rochefoucauld defined "as a lively sense of future favors," but that enduring esteem, and affection based upon justice and equality of rights, the only political condition which can hold the Dominion together and float it into eminence and power.

NOTICE.

Take notice that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an act to incorporate "The Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay Railway," with power to build and operate a railway from some point in the Settlement of Prince Albert, in the North West Territories, of Canada, and running in a north-easterly direction to some point on Hudson's Bay, at or near Churchill.

Dated at Prince Albert aforesaid, the First day of November, A.D. 1882.

M. LEAN & WATSON, Solicitors for Applicants.

A. L. ASHDOWN,

Wholesale & Retail Dealer

Groceries

AND

Provisions**A Well Assorted Stock**

ALWAYS ON HAND AND SOLD AT

LOWEST PRICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all horses branded **DL** on the hip are the property of the Dominion Lands Office, and all parties are warned against having any horses thus branded in their possession in less authorized in writing by a proper officer of the Department of the Interior.

Chief Inspector of Government Surveys

TROY, C. P. R. WEST.

Nearest Point by Rail to Fort Qu'Appelle and all points North.

Storage and Re-Shipping Warehouse.

The undersigned having opened a warehouse at Fort Qu'Appelle, and is prepared to receive goods for storage and re-shipping to a point north-west, viz. St. Asaph, Fort Assiniboine, Prince Albert, Battleford and Edmonton. Charges moderate.

S. H. CASWELL.

STEWART & WOOTTON**General Merchants,****FURS.**

We are now showing the largest and most complete assortment of Furs ever imported into Prince Albert, and invite inspection before purchasing elsewhere. These goods are imported direct from the manufacturer, and are sold at the lowest possible prices.

Ladies' South Sea Seal Sets,
Ladies' Persian Lamb Sets,
Ladies' Astrachan Sacques

MUFFS.

Misses' and Children's Muffs / Ladies' Persian Lamb Muffs,
Ladies' South Sea Seal Muffs / Ladies' Grey Lamb Muffs,
Ladies' Alaska Sable Muffs, Ladies' Astrachan Muffs,
Ladies' French Seal Muffs, etc., etc.

CAPS.

Ladies' and Gent's Fur Caps, Grey Lamb Caps,
Natural Hair Otter Caps, Astrachan Caps,
South Sea Seal Caps, French Seal Caps,
Persian Lamb Caps, Beaver Wedges,
Sealette, etc., etc.

**CHILDREN'S WHITE CONY HOODS,
BUFFALO COATS,
MOCCASINS,
MOCCASINS.**

The Largest and Finest Stock of Moccasins ever offered in Prince Albert, at prices which cannot be beat. Call and see for yourselves.

GLOVES, & C.

Full Line of Ladies' and Gent's Gaudettes, Mitts, Gloves, Etc., at Very Low Prices.

CLOTHING.

OUR STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Suits,
Overcoats, Ulsters & Overalls

Is now complete, and comprises the largest variety ever offered in Prince Albert, at Winnipeg Prices.

Gent's Furnishings

Underclothing, Canadian all-wool Suits, Scotch all-wool Suits,
Shetland all-wool Suits, Cashmere all-wool Suits

Socks and Overalls

Full line of Scotch Lamb's Wool Socks and Overalls.

OUR STOCK OF

Shirts, Collars and Cuffs
IS VERY COMPLETE.

Woolen Overshirts, Cardigan Jackets,
Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk Ties, etc

Braces. Braces. Braces.
Tweeds. Tweeds. Tweeds.

For the Most Complete Stock of General Goods, best quality, and lowest prices, go to

STEWART & WOOTTON

PATRICIA KEMBALL.

A NOVEL.

By F. Lynn Timken, author of "Lissie Lorton of Greyglen," "The True History of Joshua Davidson," &c.

CHAPTER V.

MORE JANNA.

Shocked to find how late it was when she awoke Patricia hurried over her dressing, afraid of having kept her uncle waiting for breakfast; which was one of the domestic offences he found it hard to forgive. The temper of the commander still clung to him, and with the kindest heart in the world he had one of the tightest hands when he exercised any discipline at all. He was always captain in his own ship, he used to say, and always intended to be; and if his laws were few they were positive.

Patricia however was needlessly alarmed. When she got downstairs, full an hour after her usual time, she found that her uncle had not yet risen. She was glad of this as it enabled her to help Sarah with the breakfast; and with a womanly instinct of the right sort she took pains to make it a breakfast of special niceness, in reference to her uncle's fatigue and anxiety of the night before. But thought took rather a long time to get ready, still the Captain, usually so punctual and so early, was not astir.

She went up to his room and knocked at the door. There was no answer. She knocked again; still no answer. Again and again; each time louder than before as the impetuosity of fear made itself felt. And then, holding her breath for she knew not what unspoken dread she opened the door and went in.

On the bed lay the old man still in the wet clothes of the evening before. He had evidently flung himself there, weary and exhausted, when Gordon left him; and so had fallen asleep. Asleep? Was that white face sleeping? When she took his hand, and it hung so coldly strange and still in hers—when she lifted his face and found that so cold, so rigid underneath the skin, the glassy eyes not quite closed, the mouth opened, the jaw dropped—was that sleep? Was it not rather the thing she had seen only a day ago? It was death; and she knew it.

Soon the servant came hurrying up to her loud call; and then the doctor from St. John's, who happened to be passing through the village at the moment, was brought in; and in less than ten minutes the house downstairs was thronged with eager questioners crowding up to hear the news, which spread as if the birds of the air had carried it, confirmed at the fountain head. It was like a social earthquake in the village; and even brave men felt scared when they saw the cottage flag floating half-mast high, the constableman who came in had done that it would have been shameful and indecent else, as loud as a piano playing, or the first Sunday at church in bright colors—and heard that the fine old captain who was like a father in the place, had been found dead in his bed—God save his soul alive!—and that a life which looked as if it had had many years yet to run was cut short just when it was most wanted. For the fate of the poor fatherless and motherless girl, whom they had seen grow up among them like one of their own, touched them all with pity; and many a man's eyes were moist that day, and many a woman felt her mother's heart ache with pain, for the bright and friendly "maid" who had always been the first to lend a helping hand when a neighbor was down; but who now wanted a stronger hand to help her than any to be found in Harbours.

Whether she was pained or deserted Patricia neither knew nor for the moment cared. She would not leave the room where her dead uncle lay, and she would not let go his hand. She did not speak nor cry nor stir, but stood quite still with a dazed kind of air, looking at him. Only once, when the doctor handled him as she thought roughly, she put her arms over him in the manner of protection, saying, "Don't do that—you will hurt him."

TO BE CONTINUED.

Flour is very scarce at present. George Stevens of the South Branch was in town today.

Norman McKenzie, mate of the steamer Northcote is stationed at the Grand Rapids for the winter.

William Cross who is engaged on J. Treiston's new building, fell from a height of some twenty-two feet, the scaffolding giving way, but fortunately was not much hurt.

LOST.

About two weeks since, a black pilot cloth overcoat, between Mr. McPhail's store and Mr. J. McDonald's. Any person leaving the store at either of the above places will be suitably rewarded.

W. H. BARTLETT.

NOTICE.

All parties indebted to us are requested to call and settle on or before December 15th, 1882, otherwise their accounts will be placed in suit.

GOODFELLOW BROS. Importants to Farmers.

The undersigned have on hand the Engine and Threshing Machine

Latest owned by Thos. Mc-Kay, Esq.

And are having them thoroughly refitted, and will be ready in a few days to attend to all who may require their services.

Farmers may depend on having their grain threshed to their satisfaction.

Apply to

D. L. SHANNON,

or W. JOHNSON.

N.B.—Messrs. Shannon & Johnson will have another first-class engine and thrasher to run next season in connection with the one lately purchased.

TAILOR AND BARBER.

Call on Scotty, the Tailor, for Your Clothes.

Fit Guaranteed.

Cutting a Specialty.

Hair Cutting and Shaving.

JAMES SCOTT, GABLE HOUSE.

PRINCE ALBERT N.W.T.

AUCTION SALE.

The undersigned will offer for sale, by public auction, a limited number of

Town Lots

In the rising town of

KINISTINO (CARROT RIVER), ON

Saturday Evening, December 9th,

AT THE

GABLE HOUSE.

J. C. SLATER J. S. ATKINSON.

Farmers' Restaurant.

Meals at Short Notice.

Good Boarding Stable in connection.

R. J. O'LEARY,

PROPRIETOR.

MEDICAL HALL

T. E. JACKSON,

Chemist & Druggist.

DRAKIN

DRUGS & CHEMICALS

Dye Stuffs, Patent and Proprietary Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, etc.

Agent for Northrup Lyman's Celebrated Specialties. Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Remedies carefully prepared.

T. E. JACKSON,

Dr. Porter's Building, West End.

J. O. DAVIS & CO. ESTABLISHED 1860.

Have leave to inform the residents of the

South Branch and Surrounding

Country

That they have opened a

BRANCH STORE

One mile west of Mr. Geo. Tate's residence, where a

FIRST-CLASS STOCK

In all lines will be found.

MIL. WALTER R. FISH will superintend this branch, and customers can depend on fair and honorable dealing.

J. O. Davis & Co.,

SOUTH BRANCH, N.W.T.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing and working a line of Railway from a point at or near the North-West River to a point on the Churchill River, at or near the Churchill River, to be called the "Prince Albert and Churchill River Railway Company," and to own or charter and sail steam vessels in connection therewith.

Hamilton, October 20th, 1882.

KILBERT & DUGAN, Solicitors for Applicants.

J. L. JOHNSON & CO.,

Have just received a large and general assortment of

Hardware :

ALSO

500 GALLONS OF

COAL OIL.

No. 1 Campbell's Block, Prince Albert.

J. R. MCPHAIL,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF

Sugars, Dried Apples,

Tobaccos, other Groceries

ALSO

Chains, Powder, Mrs. Potts'

Sad Irons, Shelf Hard-

ware, etc.

ALSO

Men's Beaver, Otter,

Persian Lamb and

Astrachan Caps.

MITTS AND MOCCASINS

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

J. SINCLAIR,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

FIRST-CLASS GOODS

ALWAYS ON HAND

Cut & Fit Guaranteed

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

A SPECIALTY.

First Store East of Bank.

HEINTZMAN

AND

COMPANY,

Piano Manufacturers,

117 KING - ST. WEST,

NEXT ROSSIN HOUSE.

TORONTO, - ONT.

Pianos to Suit the Climate of

the North-west.

ALL MADE OF THE BEST MATERIAL

AND FINISHED IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE

FIRST PRIZE WHEREVER EXHIBITED

NEW PATENT BRIDGES.

None but First-class Workmen Employed in

Their Manufacture.

APPLY AT

"The Times" Office,

PRINCE ALBERT

N.W.T.

HISTORY OF PRINCE ALBERT.

During the next four years the settlement gradually increased. The want of a grist mill had been a serious drawback but with the same undaunted spirit which had carried them through so many reverses, the colonists set about the removal of this difficulty. George McKay, William McDonald and others agreed to purchase and freight out a wind mill from Red River, which they did during the summer of 1873, and by Christmas they had the old mill which stands on the hill behind the Mission in successful operation. Owing, however, to want of steamtrucks and farming mills the flour produced was of a very inferior quality. There was also a small steel grist mill belonging to the Mission, but as the settlement had now increased to such an extent as to number twenty five households the mill were not able to supply more than a very limited quantity to each family, and it was not until the year 1875 when Moore's mill was started that a sufficient quantity of flour could be obtained. In 1878 Messrs. Ashdown & Agnew opened a general store, and others soon followed. During this year also the erection of Emmanuel College was begun.

With the history of Prince Albert since that time, the majority of our readers are no doubt better acquainted than we are ourselves, and we will draw our brief sketch to a close, hoping that it may have proven of some interest to those who are sufficiently acquainted with the place to be able to judge of its general character as well as to those who have joined it in attendance.

Of the men who first founded the place one word might be said. They were heroes. For men who open up a country and pave the way for the thousands who follow and find comfortable homes, are heroes in as high a sense of the term as a soldier who fights for those homes and people, the statesman who legislates for them or the author who instructs them. One of them has passed to his long rest, some have returned to the eastern provinces, and none are with us still taking an active part in whatever tends to the material advance of the settlement.

Robert Middleton has gone to the South Branch to see about T. O. Davis' Billiard Tables.

Messrs. Stewart & Wootton have still a large quantity of goods on the road between here and Ogelle.

NEW STORE NEW GOODS

NEW PRICES

WALTERS & BAKER

HAVE JUST OPENED A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

**Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Boots and
Shoes,
Groceries**

**AND
Provisions,**

In the store formerly occupied by J. O. DAVIS & CO.

The public are invited to call and inspect the stock before purchasing elsewhere.

H.V. Walters, F.C. Baker.

HUDSON'S BAY CO.'Y. THE PRINCE ALBERT TIMES FARMING LANDS! FOR SALE IN Manitoba & North-west

The Hudson's Bay Company own 7,000,000 acres in the Great Fertile Belt, and now offer for sale 500,000 acres, already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

ALSO TOWN LOTS FOR SALE In Winnipeg, West Lynne, Rat Portage, Portage la Prairie and Goschen, N. W. T.

The above will be disposed of at reasonable prices and on easy terms of payment. Full information in regard to these lands will be given at the office of the Company in Winnipeg and Montreal.

C. J. BRYDIES, Land Commissioner.



ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & MANITOBA.

SOUTHEASTWARD.
Express leaves St. Vincent at 11.15 p.m. and 12.30 a.m., arriving at St. Paul at 6.30 p.m. and 8.10 a.m. the day following, making close connections with lines running in all directions.

NORTHEASTWARD.
Express leaves St. Paul at 5.00 p.m. and 5.00 a.m., arriving at St. Vincent at 1.30 p.m. and 3.45 a.m. the day following, making close connections with the Canadian Pacific.

Trains run between St. Paul and Minneapolis almost every hour.
Sleeping cars on all night trains.
Trains run on St. Paul time.

A FAVORITE ROUTE.

The favorite route from the North to Chicago and the East. Chicago fast express leaves Minneapolis at 6.30 p.m. daily, arriving at Chicago 3 p.m. next day. This is a solid train, consisting of Pullman Cars, Coaches and Baggage Cars, running through without change. Trains leaving Minneapolis at 3.30 p.m. and 1.35 a.m. connect through to Chicago via the C. & N. W. R.R.

**R. E. JOHN, G. M. & C. R. E. P.
R. E. MILLS, G. P. & R. C. R. S. S.
R. F. BOND, G. P. & M. & S. L. R. R.
FRED. FREN, H. Gen. Northern Agent
Winnipeg, Man.**

STOBART, EDEN & CO.,

*General Merchants and Indian
Traders.*

Seven Cases of Fancy Goods

Just received from England, containing

Ladies', Girls' and

Children's Underwear,

Ball Dresses,

Ladies' Mantles and Paletots,

Ladies' and Men's Winter Jackets

Ladies' and Maids Cosmetics,

And other articles too numerous to mention

Call and see our new stock at the old stand which everybody knows.

RIDGE STORE.

John E. Sinclair

Begs to inform the inhabitants of the Ridge and the surrounding country that he has opened a store at the Ridge, where he will keep a full stock of

**Dry Goods,
Groceries,**

ETC. ETC.

Hay and feed for travellers.

Grain of all kinds taken in exchange at highest rates.

Next House to Scott's Farm.

CLOTHING!

The Cheapest Going.

Our prices have been considered the lowest in Prince Albert, but in order to close out the balance of our stock we have made a **Reduction of From Ten to Twenty per cent.** On our original rates. A few of our **CHOICE OVERCOATS**

ON HAND.
Call early and get first selection.

KERR & HAMILTON,
Brown's Brick Store, Prince Albert, N.W.T.

J. M. CAMPBELL, NOW IS THE TIME TO ADVERTISE

Begs leave to state to his friends and the public at large that he has opened a retail business in his new store, one door west of his old place, on
THIRD AVENUE.

A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery,

Boots and Shoes, Ready-Made

Clothing and Gent's Furnishings

SPRINKLED LINGS IN

Black and Colored Merinos,

Scotch and Canadian Worsts,

at prices that cannot but suit you.

Remember the place—One door west of the old stand.

J. M. Campbell.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, 11th July, 1882.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Acting Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and under the provisions of the first section of the Act passed in the session of the Parliament of Canada held in the fifth year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter six, section one, and intitled "An Act to amend the Indian Act, 1880."

His Excellency, by and with the consent of the Council Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following regulations be, and the same are hereby made and adopted:

No land or floating band of Indians, and no Indian of any band or tribe, shall land in the North-West Territories any, without the consent in writing of the Indian Agent for the locality, such licence, exchange, or give to any person or persons whatsoever, any grant or right of use, or any other privilege, or any such sale, barter, exchange or gift shall be absolutely null and void, unless the same be made in accordance with the provisions and regulations hereby prescribed, and any person or persons who contravene the provisions of the Act and of any previous regulations shall be liable to be seized and taken possession of by any person acting in or for authority, either general or special, of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and to be dealt with as the Superintendent-General, or any officer or person thereto by him authorized, may direct.

J. O. COPE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

By forty-four Victoria, chapter seventeen, being "An Act to amend the Indian Act 1880, sections two and three, it is provided that:

2. Any person who buys or otherwise acquires from any such Indian, or band or irregular band of Indians, contrary to any provision or regulations made by the Governor in Council under this Act, is guilty of an offence, and is punishable, upon summary conviction, by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months in any place of confinement other than a penitentiary, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

If any such rule, or regulation, or other provision, as aforesaid, be unlawfully in the possession of any land or interest therein, the meaning of this Act and of any previous regulations made by the Governor in Council under this Act, any person acting in or for authority, either general or special, of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and to be dealt with as the Superintendent-General, or any officer or person thereto by him authorized, may direct.

E. DEWDNEY,
Indian Commissioner Manitoba and North-West Territories.

LOCKES & SLATER

Sole and Feed Store

PONIES FOR SALE.

From of Goodfellow Bros. Plainville M.

THE PRINCE ALBERT TIMES AND

SASKATCHEWAN REVIEW

The Only First-class Newspaper in the Saskatchewan District

The Best Newspaper in the
N.W.T. to advertise in.

GREAT SUCCESS!

Circulation Increasing Daily

ADVERTISE.

Advertise.

Advertise.

Advertise.

Every merchant in the Territories desirous of increasing his business should advertise in THE TIMES.

Every investor in the North-west should advertise in THE TIMES.

Merchants in Manitoba and the other Provinces wishing to establish a business in the Territories will find it greatly to their advantage to advertise in THE TIMES.

Settlers in the North-west will find THE TIMES a most acceptable offering to send to friends in the east, thereby saving long letters.

Subscribe.

Subscribe.

Subscribe.

JOB PRINTING.

We have duplicated the order for stationery, which, unfortunately, was left at Cumberland, and will shortly be able to supply our numerous patrons with all kinds of Job Printing.

SPINK & MAVEETY,

PROPRIETORS.

MEMORIAL.

To the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, M.C., &c., &c.,

SIR, According to your request the undersigned have now the honor to submit to you the following memorandum embodying various matters of pressing importance to the people of Prince Albert, and which we discussed briefly when we had the honor of an interview with you on Thursday last. It is necessary to state that Prince Albert is the oldest purely agricultural settlement in the Territories, and now numbers about five thousand people; that it is rapidly increasing in population and importance, and has for many years been recognized as the commercial centre of the Saskatchewan country, and the only source of supply for the outlying districts westward. The oldest portion of the settlement, viz. that part which lies along the south bank of the river, was surveyed some years ago, and is known as the special survey of the Prince Albert Settlement—the survey being similar to that of the Settlement Belt in Manitoba, the claims ranging from four to twenty chains in width with a depth of two miles back from the river. Numbers of these claims are known as "old settlers' claims," having been originally taken up by natives of the country many of whom, as on Red River, sold out to people who now claim title under them. Possessing a title which antedates that of Canada itself they believe that they are entitled to free patents for their lands, and it is not presumable that the Government will refuse to recognize at Prince Albert a title which has been considered valid and which has been fully recognized in Manitoba. Some of the natives after having sold their old settlers' claims had their names included as Indians on the Treaty list when the Treaty was negotiated. As these men sold their old settlers' claims, however, before they "took treaty," as it is called on the Saskatchewan, the fact that they are now "taking treaty" cannot bar the title of their transferees to free patents, as their transferees know that they were Halfbreeds, and that they were original settlers, and were free to sell at the time they did like other Halfbreeds and even Indians in Red River. This class of claims at Prince Albert is not numerous, but it is an important class, inasmuch as upon them is piling the town of Prince Albert, rapidly and naturally taking rank as the commercial capital of the district which surrounds it. Under instructions from the Department of the Interior, statutory evidence was taken last winter by the Land Agent at Prince Albert all of which was forwarded to Ottawa with recommendations for patents. Out of these old settlers' claims as yet unpatented by the Crown, numerous sales of building lots have been made every year. Sixty thousand dollars worth of building lots are sold upon then last summer, and probably thrice that amount would be invested in buildings this summer if the patents were issued; yet some holders of property in the absence of their patents do not like to sell and many who wish to are afraid to buy, and so through no fault of the residents the place is kept back.

A still more numerous class are those in the Settlement Belt who settled subsequently to the 15th of July 1870, but at an early date, and who constitute the pioneers of the country—men who boldly penetrated into the remote wilderness of the Saskatchewan, and for years have been doing the greater service to the Government, and saved it much expense and trouble through the reasonable supplies they have been enabled to furnish to the Indians of the Interior, to explorers and surveyors and to the Mounted Police. We believe that such men are justly entitled to respect and liberal treatment, and that free patents should issue to them as to old settlers.

A large number of settlers in the Township are entitled to their patents through occupation and improvement. We are aware of course that according to existing regulations, patents can only issue after three years from the date of entry—a reasonable condition where people are allowed to make their entries. Yet this has not been the case in Prince Albert though a land office with a resident agent was established there four years ago. If the Government did not intend that the settlers at Prince Albert should make their entries they should not have established a land office. It is our opinion that when the Dominion Government established a land office at Prince Albert they intended to the world that they wanted settlers at Prince Albert. The

settlers came in large numbers, took their claims and made their improvements, and if no entries have been made it is certain is not their fault. For this manifest reason we are of opinion that patents to these men should issue at once, upon proof to the land agent of occupation and improvement. We say at once, for the whole question of patents is an extremely urgent one. No one can raise money on property in the settlement would be largely understated at two millions of dollars.

The town of Prince Albert is rapidly growing, and contains at present a fine college—founded by the Church of England and free from tithes—representatives of all the professions, steam flouring and saw mills and numerous business men. Commercial transactions are becoming more complicated every day making banking facilities imperatively necessary, and yet these banking facilities will not be properly extended until the patents issue.

There are other matters in connection with the general question respecting titles which are agitating the minds of the people and upon which we should be glad to receive some definition at your hands. Are parties who settled at Prince Albert before the 9th Oct. 1879 to receive their pre-emption upon payment to the Government of one dollar per acre? The unanimous opinion of everybody in the North West is strongly in this, that the settler upon lands surveyed or unsurveyed, old, whether he was able to make his land office entries or not, is entitled to receive his patent according to the terms of the Dominion Lands Act at the time he took his claim. You have already in conversation kindly assured us that such is your own opinion; but we should be glad to receive an authoritative statement in order that reports to the contrary may be contradicted, and that the apprehension which exists on this point may be allayed. If the land agent is instructed to receive applications based upon this principle and upon evidence as to date of settlement no further delay need take place, and the settlers at Prince Albert we are perfectly sure will proceed at once to make their entries. Otherwise they will refuse to do so, and any attempt to eject them from their holdings would unquestionably meet with resistance, and perhaps be attended by deplorable results.

With regard to settlers upon Hudson's Bay Company lands upon school lands in advance of survey a letter from the Department of the Interior was read to us and by us by Lawrence Clarke Esq., of Carlton shortly after that gentleman's return from Ottawa.

In this letter the statement was made that the Department would undertake to settle with the Company for their lands as the settler should not be disturbed in his holding. In our conversation with you lately you expressed a contrary opinion, and we should like to be informed of the definite intention of the Department in this regard. As a general question it seems to us to amount to this: Is the bona fide settler upon Hudson's Bay Company lands, in advance of survey, and consequently a trespasser not willfully but through ignorance, to be protected or not? If there is any injustice to be done shall it be done to the settler or to the corporation? Or is it possible that the question may be adjusted so that no injustice may be done, by Government assuming responsibility for not having furnished survey in advance of settlement and for oversight in arranging terms with the Company or their sectional reserves which might have been conditioned so as to avoid all trouble. For some time the Department dealt with such cases in this spirit in Manitoba, and there are several instances of much hardship in Prince Albert Settlement which may reasonably be adjusted on a similar principle.

Much anxiety is felt by the Halfbreeds of Prince Albert with regard to the issuing of scrip to parties who did not participate in the distribution in Manitoba. We are sorry to observe that on this question the ground has been taken by certain eastern newspapers that it is not wise to issue scrip to the Halfbreeds of the Territories inasmuch as it would in all probability be parted with for the most trifling consideration as in Manitoba. Now some difficulty may take place in preventing fraudulent applications being passed by parties who have already participated in that Province. But the rights of the Halfbreeds of the Territories to scrip is perfectly clear to every unprejudiced mind. If this be the case then the other problem that it will be of no benefit to them falls to the ground, for were this a defensible position

any man might refuse to pay a just debt because the man he owed it to might make an improper use of the money. Rightly or wrongly the principle was conceded in 1870 that the Halfbreeds were entitled to scrip to extinguish the Indian title resting in them, and any exception to this rule would now be invidious and unjust. We are of opinion, moreover, that the Halfbreeds are now more conversant with the value of his scrip than formerly, and will be less likely to misapply it, or recklessly part with it for a song. In this regard we would respectfully suggest that Halfbreeds who are wrongly included as "Treaty Indians" should be struck from the lists, their reserves be relegated to the Crown and that they should receive scrip, like other Halfbreeds in lieu thereof.

We should be much obliged by receiving some specific statement with regard to the effect of the new-formed colonization societies upon independent settlement. We are aware of course that these societies cannot interfere with an existing settlement, but what is to become of the independent immigrant? Is he at liberty to settle upon and homestead the even sections in the Colonization Reserves, or must he be placed thereon, and take up his claim by the express consent of the society?

It is highly necessary that further surveys should be made in the neighborhood of Prince Albert, so that the Wood Lots should be laid off and allocated at an early day, and we shall be much obliged by information upon these matters—the latter being a very sore point with the people of the Territories. We should strongly recommend that a survey of wood lots be made at Prince Albert during the coming summer, and an appropriation made to the settlers as in Manitoba in accordance with the terms of the Dominion Lands Act at the time they settled.

We should also be obliged by information as to when it is the intention of the Government to offer their lands for sale in the District of Levee and at what price. It is now an ascertained fact that horned cattle can be wintered successfully at Prince Albert as at Bow River, and this fact will induce many to go into stock farming in connection with wheat growing on the Saskatchewan. In order to do so profitably it will be necessary to secure blocks of land compact and of reasonable size, inasmuch as it is presumably not the intention of Government to license stock ranches in the wheat growing country.

It is almost of equal importance with the issuing of patents in order to secure banking privileges and to facilitate business that we should have a more frequent mail service and telegraphic communication. The service to settlements which have not yet taken shape as business communities might remain for a while as it is, but to Prince Albert the service should be at least a weekly one. At present it takes nine weeks to correspond with Winnipeg, and of course much longer with any point in Ontario. It is needless to point out how expediting such a state of things is to business men who for want of banks are compelled to accept private checks and orders in lieu of bank notes, and then to Winnipeg on risk and after two months have them returned upon their hands for want of funds, or in any event pay agents for collection and remain for months in uncertainty. To remedy this pending railway construction a weekly mail is necessary, and this increased service can be maintained, we believe, by an additional expenditure of about \$1,000. This amount we think would fully cover the increased cost of service any once a week from Qu'Appelle to Prince Albert and this additional amount we would respectfully recommend to be placed in the supplementary estimates for this year.

In advertising to telegraphic communication, equally important to Government as to ourselves, we would simply refer to the statement made by His Excellency the Governor-General, when at Prince Albert, last summer, that we should have telegraphic connection this year. Frequently His Excellency either had or would seek the sanction of his Government with regard to this; and, as the Hon. the Minister of Railways informed us at our interview with him that the existing line of telegraph might be taken hold of, and put into proper position and working order by Government, but that in order to have a connection would be made this year with Prince Albert, we have no fear upon this head, and would not now refer to it but that you requested us to mention in our Memorial all matters of importance to the settlement.

On behalf of the business men of Prince Albert, who are very desirous that it should be made a Port of Entry, we have the honor to request that this be made an outpost of Winnipeg. The expense of this would be very trifling compared with its convenience to our merchants. In our letter to the Hon. the Minister of Customs, a copy of which is hereto attached, and to which we have the honor to refer you, we detail the principal reasons which apply in favor of our views in this particular, and would most respectfully urge them upon the favorable consideration of the Government.

We desire most respectfully to call your attention to the very inadequate condition of our judicial system. In a community where commercial interests are advancing by leaps and bounds, but two courts yearly are held by an overworked stipendiary whose duties carry him over a territory larger than Ontario. No appeal can be had under an enormous sum, and the jury system requires readjustment. These matters demand a remedy, and we would most strongly urge upon the Government at the immediate appointment of a resident stipendiary for Prince Albert. A man of experience in the country, well versed in commercial law and conversant with both languages, it is unnecessary to point out to you, is the man required. A court house and good should also be built, as there is at present neither accommodation for the court nor the prison.

A readjustment of the present system, and a remedy system must, speedily be made, or great hardship and inconvenience will result to the commercial and other interests of the country.

It is a matter of very great importance to the people of Prince Albert that some machinery should be devised for the incorporation of Investment Companies and other Associations of a local nature. At present the North West Council has not the power to do so, and it is most desirable that this defect should be remedied in some way during the present session, as several enterprises of importance to Prince Albert are being organized, and will seek for incorporation at an early day. More pressing still is the necessity for some legislative adjustment as will enable the people of Prince Albert and other communities in the North West to educate their children. It would scarcely be credited by people who do not know it to be a fact that but a fraction of a community numbering thousands is provided with the means of common education, and even this fraction, so far, has been provided with teachers and other appliances mainly at the expense of foreign and eastern religious societies. A very adequate system and ample means have been furnished by Government for the education of the Indian population; but for the other native and immigrant communities the grants are absolutely inadequate, nor is there any machinery extant whereby school boards can be formed, or a municipal system organized really suitable to the wants and requirements of the people. In this connection may be mentioned also the inadequate sum at the disposal of the North West Council for local improvements.

The people of the Territories bear in mind the signal benefits which accrued to Manitoba through her Provincial organization at a time when her population was but a few thousands. She gained thereby six representatives in the Legislature of the Dominion; she received capitation allowances on a population eight times greater than she really possessed, and was thus enabled to cover the Province with a network of schools and place her judicial system on a thoroughly satisfactory basis, whilst local improvement, road making and bridging were largely provided for. But the people of the North West have none of these things, though they consider themselves and indeed are as much the tributaries of the Dominion Treasury as the people of Manitoba. Customs duties are paid as well by them as by the people of any other Province; and, without representation in the Dominion Legislature, and without income the people smart under a sense of inequality and injustice. Should not remedy be found for this state of affairs the discontent which exists at present will inevitably make head, and many other matters may be drawn into the vortex of discussion and agitation to perplex the Government and deepen the dissatisfaction of the community, who rightly or wrongly have got it into their heads that they are unfairly treated.

No remedy can be found for all this except some such organization and representation at the hands of the Dominion

Legislature as will enable the people of the Territories to legislate and properly administer their internal affairs. We are aware that many in the east take a different view from this, for it has been repeatedly expressed in our hearing since our arrival here. Yet we have seen very few who take this adverse view to themselves, and establish their interests there, they would speedily discover, like all others who have gone before them, that what from an eastern point of view may seem entirely right, from a North Western point of view may and does seem entirely wrong. We do not speak as alarmists but as men who have some experience, and who strongly sympathize with the administration, and who are anxious, in common with many others in the North West, that no embolism should arise there to impend the unity of the people, or alter the opinion of the majority who are convinced that your Government has the best interests of the Dominion at heart.

Meanwhile should the suggestions which we have more specifically made, as necessary to the welfare of the community amongst which we live, meet your approval, it will greatly oblige us should you cause the same to be signified to us in writing, and we and others who think with us, shall spare no pains to make known the intentions of the Government. We leave for home on Thursday April 12th, and shall be at the Russell House until that date.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

John A. Macdonald.

John A. Macdonald.

Ottawa, 6th April, 1882.

GRAIN WANTED.

3,000 Bushels of Grain
(OATS AND BARLEY).

Higher prices paid for good grain.

Apply to

JOHN WYMERKIRCH.

PRINCE ALBERT N.W.T.

THE GABLE HOUSE.

THE BEST

BEER AND CIGARS

OF THE FINEST BRANDS ALWAYS ON HAND.

MIDDLEBEEK AND RETAIL.

JOHN WYMERKIRCH, - PROP.

PRINCE ALBERT.

FURNITURE STORE

G. CARTER & SON

Would intimate to the people of Prince Albert and the surrounding country that they have received a part of their stock of furniture, and have opened their business in the

RED BRICK STORE

occupied by T. E. Jackson the past summer, and will be prepared to take orders for

BEDSTEADS,

CUPBOARDS,

LOUNGES,

TABLES.

And other heavy furniture.

Updressing and other work done to order. We have also a large stock coming by rail.

G. CARTER & SON,

PRINCE ALBERT.

WATCHES,

CLOCKS AND

JEWELLERY

IN THE MARKET.

Best Joseph Rogers & Sons

CUTLERY!

AND A FINE LINE OF

SPOONS AND FORKS!

AT H. B. WAYS.

Goods and services warranted as represented. Please call and examine goods and prices. Special attention to repairs. Working done made to order.

R. B. WAY,

PRINCE ALBERT, N.W.T.

TOWN NEWS.

The roads are very heavy in the country.
The great bulk are working day and night.
Mr. James Mair arrived home last Monday.
Look out for the billiard table next week.

The Town of Kinistino is on the market.
Claim jumping has started in real earnest.

Onions are very scarce in Prince Albert.

Business is very lively in this town at present.

Felix has removed to his new hotel at the Mission.

Edo Fama is expected back from Capelle next week.

What about the jenny readings? The nights are very dull.

John E. Sinclair has started a general store on the Ridge.

On dit, that another party will shortly take place. Look out for it boys.

It is rumored that T. J. Agnew will remove to the Mission in the spring.

Yesterday was the coldest day of the season, the thermometer ranging twenty degrees below zero.

The Times 'Intellectual Phenomenon' has started at last for Battleford. No come back this time.

The boys with a man of horses were very busy in clearing the snow off the ice for this season's skating.

Robert Fish leaves in a day or two for the South Branch, to superintend the new branch store of J. O. Davis & Co.

Last fall there was 1,000 gallons of coal oil consumed, and still there was not enough. 2,000 gallons is this winter's supply.

The night owls were out again last Saturday evening, making the quiet night hideous with their noise. Where was Sergt. John?

Messrs. Shannon and Johnson have bought the steam thrasher of Thos McKay, and they will also have another for next year's thrashing.

The snow fall has been exceptionally heavy so far. More snow has already fallen than during the whole of last winter. This makes travelling very heavy, and in the woods, owing to the early fall of snow in October, the roadsters are not frozen sufficiently strong to allow teams to pass over.

Mr. Wootton, of the firm of Stewart & Wootton, arrived from the east last night. He reports very little snow up to Humboldt, but from thence to Cameron's very heavy travelling. He was five days from Humboldt and had to break the road to Duck Lake. He says the telegraph poles are laid from Capelle to High River, and a gang of men were working from Touchwood in this direction.

By referring to our advertising columns it will be seen that Messrs. Walters & Baker have opened a new general store in the building formerly belonging to Hard & Baker and recently occupied by J. O. Davis & Co. There is every appearance of the public being well supplied with goods of all descriptions this winter, but there is room for all.

Dr. A. E. Porter of this place has in his possession a valuable gold ring, bearing the inscription: "Presented to Sergeant T. Outwater by the sergeants 4th Regiment," and recently purchased from a Sioux Indian; doubtless a relic from one of the unfortunate officers of the Custer massacre. This he will be pleased to hand over to any of the relatives of the deceased Sergeant, who can prove property.

The following register was kindly furnished by George Duck Esq., Dominion Land Agent:

	above zero.	below zero.
Nov. 28		15 deg.
" 29		4 "
" 30		4 "
Dec. 1		4 "
" 2		4 "
" 3	6 deg.	2 "
" 4		2 "
" 5		2 "

We direct the attention of our readers to the sale of Kinistino town lots advertised in another column. The town plot is situated in the centre of an exceedingly fine tract of land on which there are already a large number of settlers. It has an excellent water privilege and has been selected by the settlers as the site for their post office and school house. Arrangements have already been made by which a grist mill, blacksmith shop, tin-smith shop and a general store will be opened during the incoming summer.

STEWART AND WOOTTON,

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

To the Ladies

PRINCE ALBERT.

We beg to notify the ladies of Prince Albert that we have just opened up

FIFTEEN CASES

GENERAL DRY GOODS
Dress Goods

Satin, Silks, Silk Velvets, Velveteens, Cashmeres, Tartans, French De Beiges and Fancy Dress Goods.

Cloakings.

Melton, Fancy Cloakings.

Shawls.

Tartan, Wool, Fancy Shawls.

Hose.

Ladies' Galleguon Hose,
Ladies' Seamless Hose,
Ladies' Ribbed Hose,
Ladies' Wool Hose,
Misses' and Children's Hose

Underwear.

Ladies' Underwear,
Ladies' Felt Skirts.

Collars

AND
Cuffs.

We show a Select Assortment of Ladies' Collars and Cuffs.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

Clouds.

Our stock of Clouds is very large and complete. We would advise an early call, as some of the best lines are nearly sold out.

Hoods.

Misses' and Children's Hoods

Lustres, Winceps,
Woolen Goods, Flannels,
Cottons, Fancy Cretonnes,
Quilting Prints, Linings,
Lace Curtains, Cloth Covers.

Quilts.

White and Colored Quilts

Comforters.

Blankets, Blivets, Blankets.

Oil Cloth.

Double and Fancy Oil Cloth
GREEN WINDOW HOLLAND

Yarns.

Canadian Yarns, No. 10 Fingering, White
Black, Oxford Grey, Navy Blue,
Cardinal, Scarlet.

Carpets.

Tapestry and Woolen Carpets at very low prices.

Boots.

Ladies' Warm Lined Boots

STEWART & WOOTTON.

Have received a MAMMOTH STOCK of DRY GOODS, SMALL WARES, GROCERIES, ETC.
Our stock is complete in all lines, and by far the best in town. Call and we will show you goods you cannot find in any other store in Prince Albert. Clothing on second floor.

J. O. DAVIS & CO.

T. N. CAMPBELL, Bookseller and Stationer

School and Miscellaneous Books.

Stationery, Fancy Goods,

Toys, Etc., Etc.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!

Just arrived, a large Assortment of Raphael Tuck's Prize Exhibition Cards.

Call early and make your selections.

Orders for Books from Great Britain, Toronto, Montreal and United States promptly attended to.

Prince Albert - - N.W.T

HORSE E TO THE FRONT!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST AND ONLY STOCK OF

Xmas Presents AND Holiday Gifts

Ever offered in Prince Albert, which I will sell at 20 percent below usual prices. Ladies, come and see for yourselves. I intend to sell at reasonable figures.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED, LARGE STOCK OF

Clothing, Furs, Arctic Overshoes, Cree Moccasins

MADE FROM CANADIAN MOOSE.

SHIRTS. SHIRTS. SHIRTS.

The only assorted stock in town. Give me a call and satisfy yourself that I will give you the worth of your money.

THOMAS O. DAVIS, Sign of The Horse Shoe.

1879. 1882.

BETTS & GWYNNE.

Owing to the rapid growth of our trade we find our premises too small for this season's business. We have in consequence decided to make room by clearing out our entire stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Parties requiring goods in this line will find it to their advantage to examine our stock at once.

Every Pair Reduced 25 Per Cent. for Cash only

W. J. CARTER, PRINCE ALBERT

Builder and Contractor.

PLANING MILLS AND

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

DOORS, SASH, & C.

All Orders Promptly Attended to

Plans and Estimates furnished when required.

Kept constantly on hand, and made to order.

Also estimates for building given, and plans furnished when required.

Residence Near Presbyterian Church

GOODFELLOW BRO'S.